

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED.

Friday, May 17.  
Str. Helene, Nelson, from Makaweli, with 11,450 bags of sugar, 6:45 a. m.  
O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco, 6:20 p. m.  
Saturday, May 18.  
Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hawaii and Maui ports, 9 a. m.  
Str. Nihau, Oness, from Kaula ports, 11 a. m.  
Str. Noenu, Pederson, from Hamakua coast, 9 a. m.  
Sunday, May 19.  
Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kaula ports, 4 a. m.  
Str. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, from Makaweli, 8 a. m.  
Str. Iwaland, Piltz, from Molokai ports, 5 a. m.  
Monday, May 20.  
Ketch Shark, Eames, from San Francisco, towed to Pearl Harbor, 7:30 a. m.

## DEPARTED

A. H. S. S. Nevada, Greene, for San Francisco, 12 m.  
Str. Likelike, Naopala, for Hawaii and Maui ports, 4 p. m.  
Str. Ke Au Hou, for Makaweli, 4 p. m.  
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui and Hawaii ports, 5 p. m.  
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Hawaii and Maui ports, 12 m.  
Str. Helene, Nelson, for Punaluu, 4 p. m.  
Bkt. Edward May, Jorgenson, for San Francisco, 3 p. m.  
S. S. Santa Rita, Conner, for Port Harford, 7 a. m.  
Str. Maui, Bennett, for Paauhau and Laupahoehoe, 6 p. m.  
Str. Noenu, Pederson, for Mahukona and Honokaa, 5 p. m.  
Str. Helene, Thompson, for San Francisco, 2:20 p. m.  
Sp. Marga Reva, Townsend, for Kaula, in tow of Intrepid, 4:30 p. m.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.  
Per O. S. S. Alameda, May 17, from San Francisco.—W. D. Alexander, D. Conway, Thos. H. Donohoe, J. W. Garthwaite, H. S. Gay, Mrs. Gay, H. R. Henderson, Mrs. J. E. Higgins and child, W. G. Irwin, Mrs. Irwin and maid, Miss Irwin, Miss B. L. Laue, Miss E. F. Nelson, Mr. Lee Poy, Miss M. Hyde-Smith, F. L. Whiter, Miss May Thomas, Mrs. J. J. Hogan and child, Mrs. Winter.  
Per str. Kinau, from Hawaii and Maui ports, May 18.—L. H. Batchelder, Mrs. L. H. Batchelder, E. C. Mayo, L. J. Hardy, Father Anfonso, M. K. Temple, P. T. McHenry, R. W. Green, L. C. Thayer, W. Stodart, Mrs. W. Stodart, W. McCracken, Mrs. L. McCracken, Miss A. Melotte, Mrs. Julian Monarrat, Wm. Stahl, W. I. Mabey, Miss E. J. Manning, W. Rogers, W. G. Hall, A. W. T. Bottomley, E. O. Farm, Mrs. E. O. Farm, F. S. Lyman Jr., Mrs. F. S. Lyman, Col. Sam Parker, Geo. A. Davies, Miss L. N. Hudson, Mrs. K. Shirashi, Rev. K. Shirashi, Miss K. Shirashi, Miss Meddell Shirashi, H. Rice, Dr. J. H. Raymond, A. Enos, H. Muramoto, D. M. Lemon, A. W. Neely, R. Duvachelle, B. J. Campbell, G. Gumpfer, H. Keoho, A. R. Phillips, R. Kinney, Jas. A. Wilder, J. H. MacKenzie, Bruce Cartwright, T. H. Burningham, G. Yamaka, R. Fukumoto, T. Oba, Miss Fumi Shirashi.  
Per str. Noenu, from Honokaa, May 18.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Brickwood and 3 deck.  
Per str. W. G. Hall, from Kaula, May 19.—W. H. Rice, wife and servant, Miss L. Scott, A. S. Wilcox and wife, Miss E. K. Wilcox, Miss J. Quinn, Col. Spalding, D. Tweedle, C. M. Lovsted, M. McIntyre, Chow Yuen and 19 decks.  
Departed.  
Per str. Likelike, May 17, for Hawaii and Maui ports.—I. Kawasaki.  
Per str. Claudine, May 17, for Maui and Hawaii ports.—J. N. Laird, L. R. A. Hart, Father Edward, J. K. Taylor, Mr. Atkinson, Miss Dodge, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Baker, Miss Makee, W. O. Smith, G. W. Carr, Y. Amoy, Mrs. K. Kinamaka.  
Per str. Mauna Loa, May 17, for Hawaii and Maui ports.—Mr. Clark, C. Haswell, G. K. Wo, C. K. Al, Mrs. W. W. Bruner, C. H. Bellina, W. F. Wilson, Mrs. H. Makee and children, R. S. Johnston, L. Macfarlane, C. A. Doyle and valet, Mrs. C. Ah Kee.  
Per A. H. S. S. Nevada, May 17, for San Francisco.—Mrs. E. S. Cunha, Mrs. H. V. Murray, C. H. Clapp, George P. Ham, Miss Stone, M. Bransch and wife, Thielens, Mrs. Gilman, Miss Cunningham, Rev. Dr. Sylvester.

## TWO LARGE NEW LOCAL FACTORIES

Within the next few weeks the big canning factory of the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. at Iwilei will be in operation. Under the direction of the superintendent, L. E. Arnold, all of the machinery from the old plant at Wailua has been installed in the new buildings, besides a good deal of new appliances, and more is expected by next steamer from the Coast. Cans will be supplied to this cannery, as well as others on the island, by the American Can Co.'s factory at Iwilei, where sixty-five men are now employed and a large stock of cans are on hand. The H. P. Co.'s cannery will employ 300 hands, of whom about one-third will be women and girls, the remaining two-thirds men and boys.

## "MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES."

There is a lesson in this work of the thrifty farmer. He knows that the bright sunshine may last but a day and he prepares for the showers which are so likely to follow. So it should be with every household. Dysentery, diarrhoea and cramp colic may attack some member of the home without warning. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which is the best known medicine for these diseases, should always be kept at hand, as immediate treatment is necessary, and delay may prove fatal. For sale by all dealers. Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## DISMEMBER OVERHEUL.

Encourager of respondent was overruled by Judge Robinson in the finger closure suit of J. W. Leonard v. Amoy Silva and others. L. J. Warren for complainant; W. C. Aoki for Hawaii Field Co., one of the respondents. An exception was noted.

## JACK LONDON'S YACHT

(Continued from Page One.)

at the main was London's private signal, a big white "S" on a crimson ground.  
The deck was so littered with ropes, spars, cans of provisions, sacks of potatoes and other impedimenta of a long cruise, as to be almost impassable. Here, lay a coil of fishline with a metal lure attached; there, were piled sealed cases of rations for lifeboat use. The deck was as dirty as a sealer's.

## THOSE ABOARD.

Captain Eames extended a hearty welcome. He is a patriarchal looking man with snowy hair and beard and eye as keen as a hawk's. Eames is an amateur yachtsman and is making his first really long voyage.

Stolz was born on Kaula and his father was shot and killed by a leper, whom he was helping to capture, years ago. He is an athlete of renown and declares that the trip from 'Frisco was the best fun of his life. He will probably remain in the islands.

Martin Johnson, the cook, joined the Snark's company by accident, as it were. In faraway Kansas he read of London's projected cruise and the glamour of the thing caught him. He wrote to the author, offering his services in any capacity, and to his intense surprise and delight received a letter from London telling him to join the Snark in San Francisco. He is an engraver by trade.

## THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

"We've come 2000 miles in twenty-seven days," said the captain, "and while not tired of the trip must say that land looks mighty good to me. We went south in order to fall in with the dolphins and flying fish and latterly bore southwest for the wind as far as the nineteenth longitudinal. We loafed along the whole way, with more wind the first four days out than we had all the rest of the trip. The voyage was singularly devoid of incident. Three days out a full-rigged ship was sighted, after which nothing was seen till Sunday, when we saw a steamer hull down."

## A DEAD SEA.

"It was a dead sea as far as life went—the deadest I ever sailed in. We saw no dolphins and very few flying fish. Once we saw a school of whales and once a small shark came nosing around. A hook baited with ham was put overboard, but the shark wouldn't touch it. A day or so ago we hooked a goney and brought the bird on deck and photographed it, after which we let it go. Although we had a line out all the time, we caught no fish."

"We got the wind all the way from the northwest to the northeast after the first four or five days, but the breeze was generally light, and at times we didn't log fifty knots a day. Our power was out of commission, so we could do nothing but sail. The auxiliary gasoline engine went wrong before we started, and we will have it fixed here."

## STEERED HERSELF.

"The vessel steered herself most of the way. This can be done on anything from the wind to four points on the quarter. I am fully satisfied with the Snark. She couldn't be better. She is a fine sea-boat, as strong as could be built, and right up to Lloyd's requirements. 300 gallons were used and there was no stint at that."

The yacht leaked a little as might have been expected of a new vessel; not much but enough, as sailors say, to keep her sweet."

There is a library of nearly a thousand books aboard, principally works on travel, the art of writing and the facts and romance of the sea.

## WORK AND PLAY.

Reading and card-playing helped while away the crew's leisure hours. A phonograph aboard was not unused during the trip.

London wrote on sea as he has been in the habit of doing on land, that is from 8 a. m. till noon every day. His wife typewrote while Jack dictated.

## LONDON'S LOCATED.

Mr. and Mrs. London were located at Albert Waterhouse's residence at the Peninsula and greeted the newspaperman as one in sympathy with the craft. Jack was arrayed in a white negligee shirt, duck trousers and wore a dilapidated pair of rubber shoes. Mrs. London was attired in navy blue bloomers, jacket of the same color and black stockings. She looked healthily tanned and had on her head a lot of lilacs and fragrant jasmone. Right here it may be said that she is a good sailor and did her regular trick at the wheel with the rest of the crew. Mrs. London was a Miss Charmion Kittredge.

"We sighted Maui, five points on the port bow and 100 miles away, on Friday. We were then coming up from the south and had sailed to Miss Hawaii and strike Maui, which we did to a nicety. If we'd had a road we couldn't have come any straighter. On Sunday morning we were off Koko Head, and I must say that I was scared of drifting in to the reef, the current was setting so strongly and there was no wind. We came to port practically broadside on and under no steerage way."

## THE SNARK.

The Snark is thirty tons gross and ten tons net; fifty-one feet in length, fifteen and five-tenths feet beam and seven and five-tenths feet in depth of hold. Her foremast is much taller than the main and she carries a big bowsprit. Her deck is flush and living apartments occupy the whole vessel from stem to stern. Her dividing bulkheads form her into several watertight compartments. Her ketch rig makes the working of sails an easy matter. The vessel is lighted with electricity which is furnished by a small dynamo run by a small engine. A fourteen-foot launch and a lifeboat are carried on deck.

The life-boat was all ready furnished with supplies and water and is ready for any emergency that may arise.

The saloon and interior woodwork of the Snark are crude and unpainted. It was hard to get anything done in

San Francisco and London was anxious to be up and away.

## THE WATER USED.

A thousand gallons of water were taken aboard in San Francisco but only JACK TALKS.

"You see, I'm having a good smoke," said London, as he lounged comfortably in a wicker chair on the shady lanai. "I used to smoke from eighty to a hundred cigarettes a day and was in doubts if their use was altogether beneficial to me. So I decided to cut them out and soon after leaving 'Frisco dumped all the tobacco overboard. I'm going to smoke hot and heavy today but tomorrow will go on a regular five-cigarettes-per-day allowance."

"The trip so far has been a great success. There has been such a good chance to work aboard the boat. There are absolutely no interruptions—no 'phones, no messenger boys and none of the uncatalogued botherations which afflict one on shore."  
"The Snark, I know, is disorderly and incomplete, but I'll have everything done and well done before leaving here for Tahiti. I expect it'll take all of two months to have the engine fixed and get the yacht in the shape I want her to be. We are then likely to put in a month or so round the other islands."

"Pearl Harbor is a dream. The coming through the breakers into the placid water of the lagoon is a sight I shall never forget."

## DOESN'T HUNT COPY.

"We shall remain here and work as quietly as may be. I'm sick of the hotels and steamships."

"Primarily I started on the trip for the fun of the thing; secondarily to work. And when I say that I don't mean that I'm chasing copy. I don't think I ever do that. I see things and assimilate impressions. Were I to hunt for copy I do not imagine that I should be very successful."

"My first book, 'The Son of the Wolf,' was written in Alaska. I was prospecting up there and if I hadn't taken to writing would probably have either been prospecting now, or a millionaire."

## WILL NOT LECTURE.

"I have been asked to give a lecture here, but will not do so. I do not think that I shall ever lecture again. I am a writer, not a lecturer. People come to see me, not to hear what I have to say."

"I was in Honolulu in 1893 on a sailing schooner, and passed through, en route to the Orient, during the Russo-Japanese war."

## LONDON'S NEW BOOK.

Mrs. London was charmingly communicative regarding the trip and her husband's work and declared that it felt so good to be ashore that she felt as if she would like to remain here forever.

"Jack has just finished a new book called 'The Iron Hill.' It is a 'future' novel and will be published shortly. Coming down he wrote one short story and two boat stories. He broke his contract for boat stories with the Cosmopolitan Magazine. He asked to be allowed to do so and his request was kindly granted. In place of the Snark's tramp stories, the first of which has just appeared."

"We are both going to be so busy while here; too busy, I am afraid, to receive many visitors, much as we should like to do so."

MANAGER RESIGNS  
IMPORTANT POST

(Continued from Page One)

given free beds at the Queen's hospital.

The following resolution, upon which action was deferred until next month when it was hoped that many interested would be present, was offered by the President, Judge Sanford B. Dole:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed as hereinafter set forth to investigate and report upon the causes of pauperism in the Hawaiian Islands and to suggest measures for the eradication thereof; such a committee to be known as the Committee on the Causes and Cure of Pauperism.

Upon its appointment, such committee shall organize by appointing a chairman and other necessary officers and adopting a rule as to its quorum and such other rules as it shall consider necessary, and shall thereupon and from time to time thereafter as it shall find it to be necessary for the promotion of its work, appoint from its membership sub-committees who shall investigate and report to the main committee upon the influences and conditions which tend to impel individuals and families into the pauper state and to keep them there, as well—such as want of employment, disinclination to work, or a tendency to vagrancy, ignorance, disease, intemperance, prostitution, etc.; and to investigate and report on the influences and conditions which tend to prevent individuals and families from drifting into pauperism, as well as to escape therefrom—such as wage-paying employment away from home, the same at home, employment at home in the manufacture of articles for sale, school attendance, opportunity for recreation, religion, good health, athletics, etc. Also to ascertain whether there is such a thing as a race predisposition to pauperism.

Such a committee shall be appointed at the annual meeting of the Associated Charities and shall continue until the annual meeting succeeding its appointment, at which meeting it shall report on its work and offer such suggestions as it may be prepared to make. It shall be selected in the following manner: At the December meeting of the executive committee, each of the affiliating societies shall report not less than six names of their respective members and the executive committee shall select one name from each of such lists, and these with nine other persons then selected by the executive committee—who may be either members of the Associated Charities or non-members, and the manager as member ex-officio, shall make up the personnel of the committee on the Causes and Cure of Pauperism. Such committee shall be entitled to be represented at all meetings of the executive committee and to take part in such discussions as may arise therein concerning the work committed to it.

## AS TO PRIVATE SCHOOL LAW

must have English as the basis of instruction, to be recognized by the Board and have its pupils exempt from the provisions relating to truancy.

Mr. Isenberg gave some description of the school, mentioning that certain of the teachers were graduates of German universities named.

Mr. A-I doubted if the information was sufficient to warrant the Board in giving the desired permit. Mr. Farrington also expressed himself as not satisfied and Superintendent Babbitt called in Inspector Baldwin, who was questioned about the character of the school in the respect at issue.

Mr. Baldwin said there was "a good deal of German" in the tuition. Asked if he thought English was prominent enough to justify the Board in granting a permit to the school, he answered, "I think so."

Mr. A-I wanted to be assured that the "basis of instruction" was English.

Mr. Farrington desired a more definite answer from the inspector. Supposing the care of a Japanese school where English was given equal prominence to what it was in the Lihue school, would it be entitled to a permit that would absolve its pupils from attendance at any other school?

"I think they ought to pay a little more attention to English," Mr. Baldwin said. Geography was entirely taught in English at the school, he further informed the Board, and from normal observation he knew that some of the pupils talked English as fluently as they did German.

Mr. A-I said it was not a question of talking English, but whether or not the school was conducted in that language according to law.

"Is it an English or a German school?" Mr. Babbitt inquired.

"It is a German school," was Mr. Baldwin's reply.

Mr. Farrington thought the school probably came under the provision of the law which authorized the Board to allow another language than English to be taught in addition thereto. Yet the Board should have more specific information before acting.

Mr. Babbitt closed the discussion by saying he would write to Mr. Isenberg by the outgoing mail asking him to specify more exactly what kind of instruction the pupils were receiving.

## OTHER BUSINESS.

Recommendations from the teachers' committee were adopted as follows:

That the request of Miss Mollie Yap, Kaulaui school, for leave of absence for rest of the term be granted.

That Miss Miriam Kaunane be appointed in place of Miss Hiscoc, resigned, at Hanalei.

That Miss Hickard, Alea, be granted leave of absence from May 20 until end of school year.

That C. E. Copeland, principal High school, Wailuku, be granted a life diploma.

Under the head of new business the resignation of Chas. Fleck from Lihue and of D. B. Kuhns from Kaaawa were accepted.

A letter was read from J. F. Morrow, Spring Green, Wisconsin, which caused much amusement. He acknowledged the receipt of Hawaiian school exhibits for a sort of universal collection he is making and gave them high praise. It was obvious that he ran away with the idea that the Hawaiian school system had been created since annexation. No doubt he had never read the fact that children were sent from the Pacific Coast to Honolulu to be educated half a century ago.

A letter was received with more than a dozen signatures from Hookeana, saying that the signers had signed a petition for the appointment of J. J. Matthews to the school there without knowing its contents, and that they desired their names transferred to a petition for the appointment of Thos. N. Haue. A petition with about the same number of signatures for the appointment of Mr. Haue was received. All this was in view of the retirement of Mr. Amalu from the school on account of poor health. The matter was left in abeyance until the assignment of teachers for next term.

Miss Yoder of the High school grammar grade complained of what she deemed unintentional discrimination against her in the revised salary schedule. Action was deferred on this case, together with that of another teacher whose position was brought into discussion by a member's question, in view of a probably not distant reorganization of the High school when its new building is erected. Mr. Babbitt contemplated a separate grammar school, the premises now occupied by the High, which as an intermediate school between the primaries and the High would likely have at least a thousand pupils.

Through Mrs. Dowsett a request for two weeks' leave of absence was made on behalf of Miss Yoder, which, after discussion on general principles and the adopted rule, was on motion refused.

Mr. Babbitt hoped by next meeting to have plans for the High school building presented. H. L. Kerr, architect, was going to make a preliminary draft after considering suggestions submitted by Principal Scott, Miss Whitford and Mr. Blanchard.

Mr. Babbitt reported having been accompanied by Fire Chief Thurston in an inspection of fire drill at the Normal and Kaahumanu schools, when the chief made some useful suggestions.

W. H. Babbitt, Superintendent; W. R. Farrington, David L. A-I and Mrs. J. M. Dowsett, Commissioners, with Miss Daisy Smith, Secretary, constituted the meeting.

## SALVAGE SUITS.

U. S. Commissioner Hatch was taking testimony yesterday in the salvage suits of Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. and J. D. Spracklen & Bros. Co. against the British ship Loch Garvie. Lieutenant Joyce of the revenue cutter Manning was on the stand in the afternoon. Abram Lewis, Jr., and C. H. Olson appeared for the respective libellants and E. B. McLannahan for the ship.

## AN EFFICIENT HUMANE OFFICER

The newcomer to Honolulu will see, now and then, a tall, dignified woman neatly and becomingly dressed, wearing a soft, grey hat with a gold cord twisted around the crown. Interesting and intelligent, occasionally she stops as she goes her way, quietly and unobtrusively, to inspect a drooping horse hitched to a cart. She looks at the harness, at the vehicle, if it is heavily loaded, and if she discovers a galled spot on the back of the animal, or the poor creature moves off with a painful limp, she has a few quiet words with the driver. These are so softly spoken that the passerby overhears no part of the conversation. But the driver, or owner, has not only heard but will take heed.

The soft-spoken remonstrant is Miss Rose Davison, who, last January, was appointed humane officer, being the second woman to have held that office in Honolulu. It may be said that the appointment, as an efficient public measure, has been an entire success. Possessing a natural love for animals which inspires such a one to treat them with kindness and consideration, Miss Davison has also, to begin with, sound good sense, great tact and judgment. She also possesses so strong an appreciation of justice that she can consider the rights both of the horse and of the owner, when the latter must sometimes drive an animal unfit for work, because he can not afford a better. She does not arrest such an unfortunate on sight, but gives both the man and the horse a chance, and usually to the betterment of both.

In a conversation with Miss Davison concerning her duties, recently, a representative of the Advertiser asked:

"Do you find many cases of cruelty?"

"A good many," she replied, "but few of them premeditated cruelty. The animals that suffer most, of course, are horses."

"They are driven when they are lame, from accident, or sprain, and with galled backs."

## THE OFFENDERS.

"What class do you caution most frequently?"

"The Chinese and the Japanese are warned oftentimes. The Japanese are sometimes very bad. Amongst them, the hackmen have the best horses. The men that collect garbage have the poorest. Those belonging to peddlers are also often in bad condition. But this is not because they prefer to drive such horses. They really can not afford better—that is, at first. But just as soon as they can, their pride, if no other motive, prompts them to supply themselves with as sound and good an animal as they can get. I began my work, Jan. 7, 1907, and within this short time a greater many of them have bought better horses."

"How about the Chinese?"

"The hackmen frequently give grounds for complaint. But they, too, claim that they are scarcely making a living, and are not able to do any better. The hack horses suffer most, for they must be driven at a quick pace. Laundrymen's horses, many of which, aside from being a little stiff are in fair condition, are better off. The work is not hard. They are driven from door to door, and rest at each stop. Many a horse that would suffer if driven to a hack can haul the laundryman's load with comparative comfort. You know they are like old people," Miss Davison remarked naively.

"When they grow old they can still move about but they must go more slowly than when they were young. The laundrymen's horses are pretty well fed. I had one case, an old woman, who drove a horse that had been badly starved, to a fruit wagon. He was in no condition to be used, and I told her she must feed him up on bran and barley, which she did, and he improved wonderfully."

## COURTEOUS TREATMENT.

"Do you have any difficulty with people?"

"None at all," the officer replied with great satisfaction.

"They are always reasonable and polite, and I can not call to mind a single exception. I always follow them up. If the animal is past work, or can be helped by rest and proper treatment, when I first notice it, I inform the owner that it must not be used until it has improved. If it is hopeless, it is destroyed. Often after this enforced rest the owner drives around of his own accord to let me see it, and is very proud of what he has done. When a horse must be destroyed I have one policeman to whom this is delegated and who is an unflinching shot. One bullet behind the ear kills instantly. I always see that it is done and there is no bungling."

"As to the Japanese," Miss Davison said, "their treatment of horses is more often ignorance than wanton cruelty. You know horses are used in Japan and China much less than with us. There are wheelbarrows and jorikiakas, propelled by human beings, and many loads are carried on the shoulders of coolies. Since this is true, it would be unreasonable to expect as much of them as of people who have been accustomed to horses always. They can be educated, however, and are quick to observe and learn, as I have found. As for that, however, I can call to mind nice families who do not know how to treat their horses, which are neglected, overdriven and left to careless servants."

"I know of one man who had owned a number of horses for fourteen years. They were teams that he hired out, and he could not, himself, have harnessed one of them. I know another case where a horse was hired for a drive to the country. It was turned out to graze and the harness taken off. When it was hitched again for the return drive the straps were wrapped three times, instead of twice, around the shafts, which made the whole harness too tight, and the poor thing was badly cut by the time it reached its stable."

## BAD HARNESS.

"I often have to stop the stages coming in from the country," Miss Davison said. "There are men who imagine that one collar will do for a horse of any size. They have never learned that a small collar on a big horse chokes him, and the reverse makes pulling hard work for the little horse, besides the slipping collar galling him. Each horse should have his own collar, and no other. Badly fitting saddles, too big or too little, are also common, and on this question I simply point out that it is cheaper to get a saddle that fits, than to pay a \$15 fine. This sort of reasoning is always comprehended."

"Very often," she observed, "impetuous people ask me, when a case of cruelty is to be dealt with:

"Why don't you run them in?" not realizing, as I have shown, that the injury may have resulted from ignorance, or from an accident that has just occurred. The horse may have stumbled a little while before and wrenched his foot, and will be all right the next day. I have had men thank me for forbearance in this direction, and thus antagonism is avoided. I do not resort to extreme measures until I have given reasonable warning."

"In addition to my commission as humane officer, Mr. Pinkham has authorized me to act officially for the Board of Health. This enables me to make the rounds of the public stables after 5 o'clock, where I may lawfully inspect suspected animals which, otherwise, would be an embarrassment. When I am there in an official capacity, no questions are asked, and no comment is made."

In addition to her supervision of draught and other animals, Miss Davison looks after dogs that are a menace to the public welfare.

## SUSPECTED DOGS.

"What have you done in this department?" she was asked.

"I am always on the lookout for diseased dogs. Those with mange are most common and infect valuable dogs. This has to be prevented, if possible. I notify the owners, and they are given a reasonable length of time in which to care for their sick pets. If they can not be cured, they must be destroyed. Almost always, every possible effort is made to do what I suggest, and I have had people send me word, where a dog was incurable, that nothing could be done, and afterward give it up willingly when the officer called for it."

"How many have been destroyed since you took the matter in charge?" "One hundred and seventy," was the surprising answer. "This, too, is done with the utmost humanity," Miss Davison said. "The High Sheriff allows me two trusses and a wagon. The animals are taken to the place of execution and dispatched instantly and without suffering. I have often to hunt for the suspects."

"How do you go about this?" "Oh, it is very simple. I walk through the quarters where such dogs are commonly found and ask, 'Have you any many dogs?' If the reply is 'Yes,' I ask to see them. But even in the worst quarters I have had no resistance and no trouble."

Miss Davison's official duties are not confined to interfering on behalf of badly-treated dogs and horses. It happens, once in a while, that children are also brought to her notice whose treatment, it is feared, is not all that could be desired. One such case was reported where a child screamed as if in terrible suffering, at irregular intervals, day after day. The informant was a sympathetic person who did not feel warranted in interfering personally, nor could she endure what she believed to be the cruel treatment of the child. Miss Davison investigated the case and found that the child, besides being ill, was suffering from sore eyes. A remedy was applied, prescribed by a reputable physician, which was painful, but there had been no cruelty. The kindly official investigation had prevented a neighborhood feud.

Her tact was shown in another instance. A case was reported where a horse with a lame shoulder was being driven. The driver remonstrated when stopped, and said that the animal was simply "a little stiff from rheumatism."

"Then you must take him to a veterinary surgeon," said the officer, "and bring me a certificate to that effect, so that if anyone complains that I am discriminating I can produce the certificate."

The advice was acted upon, as there was nothing else to be done. It was not a case of rheumatism, and the horse had a rest until he was able to resume work.

From all this it will appear that the woman humane officer is doing her duty and doing it well.

E. E. Peters for plaintiff will move on Saturday to set the case of Hoo Chan Sang v. Hoo Pat for trial.